

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

NO. 13.

LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.
Solicitor, Attorney, Solicitor Public.
Office: 10th Street, Brandon.

MANITOBA.
ROSE TO LOAN.
Office: 10th Street, Brandon.

DATA & COLDWELL.
Solicitors, 50, 10th Street, Brandon.

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DENTAL.

J. PARKER VOSEBURGH.
(Late of Montreal.)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural Teeth.

F. E. DOERING.
DENTIST.
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

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The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the week ending on that day, and contains all the news and events of the week, and is a valuable paper for all who are interested in the progress of the country.

Advertisements are received at the office of the Mail, and are published at the following rates:

Space.	1 year.	3 mos.	1 mos.	1 day.
1 Column.	\$15.00	\$5.00	\$1.50	50 cts.
2 Columns.	25.00	8.00	2.50	75 cts.
3 Columns.	35.00	11.00	3.50	1.00
4 Columns.	45.00	14.00	4.50	1.25
5 Columns.	55.00	17.00	5.50	1.50

The above rates are for the Commercial Advertiser, and for all other advertising, such as Local Notices, etc., at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. The line may be estimated at 10 words, or the space of one inch in the case of long notices.

No notice is inserted under "Deaths" or "Deaths" unless the name of the deceased is given, and the date of death.

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CITY COUNCIL.

A regular session was held on Monday evening, the Mayor in the chair, and Alds. Smart, Evans, Duncan, Sifton, Pilling, Johnson, Rose, Fraser and Cameron present.

Last minutes were read and confirmed.

Communications were read from A. C. Johnston, barrister, Winnipeg, demanding payment of account of James Donoghue, ex-policeman. Sent to the solicitor to reply.

From Russell & Cooper, stating W. Manwell had filed a lien against the hose tower. Sent to the solicitor.

From J. Campbell, for advertising. Filed.

Applications from N. Reid and W. Nicholls for double truck licenses were received and ordered to be granted.

Accounts.

MAIL OFFICE, rebate tax, 7 65
Toronto Globe, rebate tax, 7 65
White Bros, bread, etc, 18 00
Times, rebate taxes, 5 50
Toronto Mail, advertising, 30 00
McKenzie & Russell, 10 30
Jas Lockhart, 38 00
J. S. Gibson, teaming engine, 17 80
Wilson & King, 20 00
J. A. Christie, lumber, 24 75
J. R. Miller, rent, 20 00
Munro & Warwick, 100 75
Duncan Bros, harness, ordered to be paid less \$8 not certified to, which was sent to the F. W. & L. Co.

Final estimate, tank, 500 00
The above accounts were ordered to be paid.

An account of Rosberry & Crawford, amount \$13 was sent to the Finance Com.

An order from J. Wolfenden was sent to the special com.

An account of the Chief of Police \$17 for removing nuisance. Ordered to be paid.

An account of the Assessor for two months' salary. Sent to the Finance Com.

Smart—Duncan—That Lang & Lockie be paid \$300 on account of gear shoes up just before tower.

Mr. Smart stated there was over \$1,500 coming to Wolfenden, and Lang and Lockie's account was more than \$500.

The Mayor explained the hose tower work was taken off Wolfenden's hands, and the council had promised the workmen two weeks' back pay.

Ald. Pilling thought it was strange the two weeks' back pay was not attended to before now.

Fraser—Pilling—That no action in the interest of garnishees be taken until a full report is taken on the work. Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It recommended rebate of taxes to J. S. Vivian.

Ald. Fraser opposed this, as it would open the assessment and pave the way for further complaints.

Ald. Pilling favored the reduction. The clause carried.

The next clause was that a rebate be made to A. Lang, through an error in assessment, a building being assessed to him in mistake.

The clause carried.

That the solicitor write to some Winnipeg parties about discrepancies in assessment. That the application of Mr. Way for rebate of taxes be filed.

That the clerk write the Provincial Premier consenting to advertising sale of debentures, provided all offers are submitted to the council.

The report was adopted as above.

Report of Collector stated he had collected \$1,317.75 for taxes of 1883.

The report of the Charity Committee mentioned having paid the expenses of a family of Swedes to Winnipeg.

Ald. Fraser felt if the council had money to spend they could find plenty of charity at home.

Ald. Rose advised the appointment of another chairman if he had not done his duty. They would have sent these paupers to Rapid City, but it would have cost just as much as to send them to Winnipeg.

Report adopted.

ENQUIRIES.

Ald. Cameron wanted to know what progress was made with the purchase of hose.

Tender of Kerr & McLean to finish

work on Registry office for \$110. Accepted.

Ald. Fraser mentioned the fact a cheque should accompany the tender.

Rose—Fraser—That an order on the Treasurer be given Mr. Peters for payment of freight.

Cameron—Rose—That the balance of the account of Ponder & Brownlee be paid, amount \$33.95.

Council adjourned.

STOCK NOTES.

For the week ending October 20, 1883, receipts of cattle at Chicago were 52,192 head, exclusive of calves. Nothing of the kind was ever before known.

The previous largest receipts occurred during the preceding week, and numbered 43,331 head. The great question often asked in open-eyed wonder, "Where do they all come from?" is an interesting one.

The receipts of last week included about 10,200 thoroughbreds and 20,900 half-breeds, natives and Texans from the Far West, making a total of about 31,000 head of range cattle, the largest number ever received in a week.

The shipments for the week were not very heavy, there being over 30,000 cattle, or about as many as were received from the ranges, left for Chicago.

MANITOBA AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The directors of the company for up to the 24th inst.—the day to which a statement for the directors had been made up—was \$3,100,000.

The same to the same date amounted to \$3,100,000. The highest price realized being five dollars per acre, the lowest three dollars and twenty-five cents, making an average of a little over three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

The first sale was completed on the 10th of September last, at which date the land department really commenced business. The cash sales from that period to the 24th November, two and a half months, amounted to \$25,360.

The results mentioned have been obtained, notwithstanding the circulation of a public notice throughout the west over the signature of the land commissioner, from which the following is an extract:

"It is the desire of the company to protect the interests of the actual settlers as far as possible, by giving them the first opportunity to buy lands. For this purpose our lands will be offered until December 1, 1883, to actual settlers, after that to the general public."

The sales thus far made have been almost exclusively for actual settlement, and the applications now on file in the office of the land department nearly all state the lands are required for actual settlement.

The line has been defined with sufficient accuracy from Minneapolis to the crossing of the Saskatchewan river, a distance of about 200 miles, to enable settlers to select lands within assured easiness to the railway for at least 200 miles west of Portage la Prairie.

MUNICIPALITY OF DALY.

DEAR SIR,—The coming election is creating considerable excitement, and I thought it but courtesy to give you a few jottings on the state of affairs. J. E. Pettit is to the front in opposition to Councilor Sargent for the Reeveship, and is doing his work by proxy, Mr. Ayer being his man Friday. They misrepresent Mr. Sargent's career, but as yet they have few converts. Mr. Sargent's record is before the people and it will bear investigation. In short he has looked after the interests of the ward irrespective of friend or foe. Mr. Pettit will probably denounce the Saskatchewan bridge, but two thirds of the ward will admit a more worthy expenditure has never been made in the county. This gives the people a direct trail to market and saves them many a mile of weary travel, the whole of the Oak River country utilizing it every day. It would have been much better if no opposition had been offered to the man who so disinterestedly did his duty. Mr. Pettit does not, I believe, tell the electors he was once a member of the council, and attended but two meetings in twelve months. As one tried friend is worth a dozen experiments, the electors should stick to the man who has done his duty in stead of venturing in the dark. There are several adages that apply, but I lose with saying a word to the wise is sufficient.

The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.

This response was a trifle ambiguous. But, encouraged by my former victory, I fought my battle valiantly. I am not my father's daughter for nothing. In spite of his stern and decided tone, I know the weakness that renders him so tender and indulgent towards me. At first, he objected—then I got the better of him. Perhaps he will even consent to become totally blind.

The kindest possible feeling prevails between my pretty young step-mother and me; still, her childish nonsense worries me not a little at times. The poor little thing cannot change her nature, or be anything save a pretty, graceful, humming bird. We often go out together. Almost every day she takes me with her for a drive through Choubrak, the lovely avenue shaded by magnificent sycamores of which I spoke in a previous letter. A drive there is equivalent to making the tour of the lake in Paris. There is a grand display of superb equipages and elegant toilettes. The foreigners can always be seen there, as well as any number of citizens, and vehicles crowded with inmates of the harems. Salia has marvellous instinct for recognizing her acquaintances through their veils.

Choubrak is also the scene of the struggles and conflicts between the rival factions, Old and New Egypt. The contrast between the two parties is so marked that I observed it even before Salia called my attention to it. The ultra-retrogradists conceal themselves under a black silk abanar, even their hands are invisible, and they keep their windows and blinds of their carriages sedulously closed. The friends of progress, on the contrary, with a French mantle thrown over their shoulders in such a way as to reveal the Parisian robe beneath, and a garland of flowers upon their heads to do duty instead of a bonnet, their faces secretly hidden by their white gauze veils, loiter languidly in the cupes with the windows wide open, their coachman and footmen clad in English livery, and seem to be separated from European manners only by the fragile barrier of the yachmak, which conceals the features no more than your ordinary veil. Even their eunuchs keep at a distance, as if there were no further need of their services. These Parisianized Arabs fraternize with the foreigners, striving to copy them in everything, even while they despise them as infidels; however, there are bows, intimacies, and even intimacies, in short, all the outward signs of good fellowship, though these deceive no one.

The pretty Durrah took me to visit my sister Farideh, the head of the radical party, and I enjoyed my call exceedingly. Although absurdly eccentric, she is really an inoffensive creature, and her bark is a thousand times worse than her bite. Wedded to a Turk who is very heavy, both in mind and body, she dwells in a glaringly new palace that differs from the houses of the Franks only in the thinnest possible lattice work over the windows. An Italian architect, built this marvel of bad taste, which she has furnished in the French style. Her furniture came direct from the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, not even accepting the carpets; and there are music-boxes and mechanical pianos in every corner. Farideh adores excitement. She is the owner of the Cairo Chronicle, whose columns often contain very able expositions of her views. In short, she is one of the celebrities of the country. Her house is always thronged with visitors. They are not entertained by singers or dancing girls; they talk of Paris fashions, the viceroy's ban, and the Cairo actresses. Her receptions create a profound furor. Last year she gave a ball; and as men are rigidly excluded from the harem, she found a substitute for them. The tallest and largest of her slaves, clad in masculine habiliments—black coats and white cravats—offered their forms to the ladies. A dancing mistress had previously instructed them in the mysteries of a quadrille, and they acquitted themselves very well in their role of cavaliers. Though the idea was wanting in originality, the effect was prodigious. People talked of nothing else for a month. To complete the description of my singular relative, let me add that she has an English governess for her children, and that her maid is a Frenchwoman.

Taking advantage of my father's indulgence, I have repeated my visits to Adilah several times. My brother has duties at court; consequently, his wife and I are left alone together. Of course, we have spoken of you; she knows you and loves

you; we are a trio of friends.

I scarcely know how to describe the happiness I witness in this pretty lovers' nest. When Aly returns, heaven seems to open for his wife. A most charming conversationalist, he entertains us with accounts of the doings at the palace, and Adilah takes him about little worldly successes of which she seems not at all jealous. Elegant, witty, and gallant, he is quite a celebrity in the European colony.

Aly's establishment corresponds with the one that is maintained at Choubrak. There are not as many slaves, perhaps, but there is the same extravagant display, the same luxury everywhere. The other day the allusion to approaching ruin, in the letter addressed to M. Gutler by my father, and which I had almost forgotten, recurred to me; I asked an explanation.

"Nothing could be more true," responded Aly. "Egypt is ruined!"

"What nonsense!" I cried, laughingly.

"But, my dear Vivian, we owe enormous sums which we shall never be able to pay."

"Then what will you do?"

"That is the steward's business," he replied, with his usual lightness of manner.

The steward of any Arabian house of importance generally acquires a fortune at the expense of his master. But what does that matter if he can raise the requisite funds for the maintenance of the establishment?

The grand seigneurs here do not trouble themselves about business matters; they live only for enjoyment. My father is ruined. Aly is ruined—or rather, as he jestingly says, he has always been poor. Hosnah is the only wealthy member of the family.

The name of Hosnah, introduced by chance into our conversation, elicited an observation from my brother that struck me very forcibly.

"Take my advice and have as little as possible to do with her."

I have already spoken of the dahabieh. Aly owns a very large and elegant one. After dinner, the other evening, he proposed a sail upon the Nile. Reclining under the crimson silk canopy, I forgot all else in the beauty of the night. The river flowed along in the bright moonlight, a stream of liquid silver, between its dark banks, dotted here and there with the white huts of the fellahs. Under this pale light, beneath the sky so transparent that even the shadows were modified into a sort of haze, the guttural chant of the boatmen floated up to us through the clear air. The ripple of the waves mingled with this wild melody; and there was in the whole scene a serenity, a repose, a charm that cannot be described. With my eyes riveted on the softly flowing river, I sat silently listening and dreaming.

Suddenly Adilah leaned over and touched me.

"Of what are you thinking?" she inquired.

I started but made no reply. The truth is, I was thinking of the happiness of those two dear ones. Alas! I am sometimes so lonely, so very lonely in this fairy-like existence in which I have been suddenly thrown.

VII.

Martha, an adventure, a genuine romance, has varied the monotony of my bare life!

There are days, you know, when one wakes with a joyful heart; days when one feels happy without knowing why. Yesterday morning went to visit Adilah. I knew that she was alone. A cry of delighted surprise greeted me. I had come intending to spend the day with her, and, as you may suppose, we were resolved to make the most of it.

The weather was superb. The air was warm and still, for January is spring-time with us. Then it is that the trees array themselves in hues of emerald, and the sky dons its brightest azure. After breakfast Adilah took me into the garden. Egyptian gardens surpass in splendor any that are known in Europe. It is the only place outside her prison-house where a Mohammedan woman is allowed to walk unattended. Aly has lavished much care and large sums of money upon the adornment of his grounds. There are aviaries filled with rare birds; beautiful fountains falling in glittering spray upon clusters of orange trees and mimosa; walks bordered with banana, palm and date trees; parterres of lilies, and, like an impenetrable dome, rise tall sycamores mingled with palms, forming a thicket that is always cool even in the heat of summer.

We strolled to a little summer house overlooking the Nile. The interior of this charming little retreat is exquisite.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ROY & Co.

proprietors

THE WINNIPEG

Brewing and Malting Co.

Ales, Porter and Lager.

Wilson & King,

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

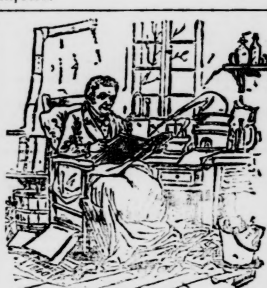
BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & KING.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stopping of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Scalded Feet, &c., arising from Toothache.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building

Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL.

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL. Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil!

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sixth Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

\$300 IN PRIZES!!

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE

Brandon Weekly Mail.

WE want to double our List of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL; and as it would cost us more than \$300 to do it by the regular canvassing process, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system, and give that amount in prizes to our patrons.

The regular subscription to the paper is \$2 per annum. Our plan is simply this: The names of all those who remit us \$2 will be placed, with their full addresses, in a property lot to be drawn.

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884, they will be drawn for by lot, in the presence of a Committee of respectable Citizens, upon an absolutely fair and approved plan, so that the Prizes shall be awarded to the ten most fortunate subscribers. The names of the winners will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the Prizes forwarded next day.

10 VALUABLE PRESENTS.

The articles enumerated below have all been bought at lowest cash prices, and are excellent values for the money named. They can be seen in our window, by any persons who desire to examine them for the week before the drawing.

1. A beautiful Solid Hunting Case GOLD WATCH, best value in the market, purchased from P. E. Best, Jeweller, Brandon, price \$65.
2. A genuine REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE, the best in the market, purchased from Chas. Patterson, Brandon, price \$60.
3. A pair of BOOTS, just the thing for the Farmer at this season, from the Machine Manufacturing Co., through Smith & Evans, Brandon, price \$35.
4. An excellent Full-Chest Steam-Wind up WATCH, purchased from D. A. Rosser, Jeweller, Brandon, value \$45.
5. A nice bound Silver-Cornered ALBUM, price \$22, purchased from Chas. A. Constable, Brandon, price \$20.
6. A Set of excellent SERRAVALLE HARVEST, purchased from Lee and Co., Brandon, at \$20.
7. A lady's BEAUTIFUL SILK DRESS, 10 yards, price \$25, bought from Lee and Co., Brandon.
8. A pair of LAMB CAPS, the thing for a Manitoba Winter, value \$8.50, purchased from Lee and Co., Brandon.
9. A lady's COAT, THREE DRESS, bought from Lee and Co., Brandon, value \$10.
10. A finely wrought (in gilt) CIGAR CASE, 10 cigars.

CLUBS.

Clubs of 5 \$4.00
" 10 \$7.50
" 25 \$15.00
" 50 \$30.00
" 100 \$60.00

In addition to the Commission parties can take by the setting up of Clubs, we offer Three Prizes under this head—

1. A Silver Bound Album, valued at \$25.00
2. A Silver Cigar Case, valued at \$10.00
3. A Violin, value at \$10.00

The first will be given to the party who sends us the first set of Clubs in excess of 50. The second to the one sending us the second sized Club in excess of 25. The third to the third largest Club.

The cash must be in full date at one year all whose names we receive.

All present subscribers, who compete for any of the Prizes, and \$15.00 will be returned to enable them to enter either of the lists.

Money can be Remitted by P.O. Order, addressed "THE MAIL PRINTING CO., BRANDON, MAN." will be at our service.

Send the name of your Post Office when remitting.

Grand Opportunity

At the

HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

Legitimate Business

can only be done on

THE CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchasers

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood Burners, Base Burners, plated and Stamped Tinware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc., GOING CHEAP FOR CASH!

WRIGHT & WRIGHT,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 8th Street.

New Goods for the Fall, 1883

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Men's and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER wear at bottom prices.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street, Brandon.

EVERYBODY'S CORNER.

Boston has 2,100 bar rooms.
Over 200,000 people make lace in France.

Wilkie Collins, when working regularly, writes about 1,200 words a day.

A cream-colored dress for a bridesmaid is ornamented with pale-colored cherries.

Shawna, the splendid seat of the Carthagenians in Poland, has been burnt down.

Paris has sixty Roman Catholic churches and some 30 chapels for religious congregations.

The shoes may correspond with the dress, while the heels are the color of the material.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Tighe as pastor of the Church of Ontario, is the Rev. Mr. Mercer, R.C. of Cornwall.

Mr. Rogers continues to send over his horses and actors she will soon be able to pay off her national debt.

The British are surprised to learn that the United States is wealthier than Great Britain by \$10,000,000,000 a day.

R. W. Darton, carriage builder, Glenora, has absconded, leaving creditors to the extent of several thousand dollars.

In London in 1882, 12,878 children under ten years of age and 4,261 adults were reported to the police as lost or missing.

It is estimated that there are 70,000 slaves in the United States and that they use a ton of gold every year to buy their teeth.

The great corporation composed of the various gas companies of London is the largest concern in the world.

Mr. J. F. L. Smith thinks that the only way to get people to work is to give them a chance to produce a crop.

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That the better product of Iowa is now valued at \$2,000,000 per month. That feeding stock of all kinds well is the most important part of a farmer's work.

That good butter will always command the highest market price, when an inferior article is a drug in the market.

That a dairy farmer cannot afford to feed cows on grass alone when land is worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre.

That there is great economy in having the very best of cows. Feed them well, give them good, warm stables during the winter months, and your balance sheet will tell the story.

That the greater an interest taken in a neighborhood in breeding cows for dairy purposes, the better it will pay the farmer and the creamery men. It is a matter worth consideration, and would be the means of doubling the productive capacity of our dairy cows in a few years.

That Iowa is now classed as the fourth dairy State in the Union.

That it is much more difficult to increase the butter yield of cows than to increase their milk yield.

An American weather prophet predicts a remarkable mild December with a few cold blasts.

Subscriptions continue to flow into the office of the Detroit Police Board for the murdered officer's family.

Father Conaty, treasurer of the Parnell testimonial fund, Worcester, Mass., transmitted to Parnell \$17,500.

The loss on the buildings of the Massachusetts blanket factory, burned yesterday alone is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$700,000.

A Mexican near Puebla killed his child for burning up \$200 in paper money, then in remorse threw himself before a locomotive and was killed.

At Asbury Park, N. J., John Morrison armed himself with a broadsword and beat the members of Mr. Hamilton's family with it. After a fierce struggle, in which three persons were seriously wounded, Morrison was overpowered and locked up. During the night he escaped.

Tonghin is still in open rebellion against the French.

Swan Nilson, the Swedish naturalist is dead, aged 97.

It is stated that Sontay and Racine have been evanuated.

The panic is increasing at Khar-toum and the garrison is insufficient.

The American bishops have closed their conference with the papal propaganda.

Seiker Pasha, the well-known conqueror of Darfur, will go to the Sudan with Baker Pasha.

The Hoo mandarins who were intriguing against the French are now forced into subservience.

France intends to occupy Baenith and Sontay to satisfy her honor, but will not engage in war with China.

After the surrender of the two places, disputed with China, France will propose an armistice and ask for English mediation.

After the magistrate has read the proclamation the Newry Nationalists will proceed to Warrenpoint and hold a meeting.

The Orangemen, unless the procession of the Nationalists is forbidden, will march to Newry to protect the Protestant quarter of the city.

The report to the effect that the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Rail in England are buying up Canadian Pacific stock is denied.

It is stated that the Vatican will not renew negotiations with Prussia until the demands regarding the education of priests are complied with.

The Crown prosecutor accused Wolff, the Socialist, of having once before appeared as an informer. Bondurant, denied all connection with Wolff.

The French minister of marine has instructed the naval commander to the west coast of Africa to afford BeBrazza every possible assistance.

The Ulster Constitutional Club, with Sir Thos. Bateson, M. P., presiding, agreed to present a testimonial to Lord Rossmore from all loyal Irishmen.

MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARIES.

Oakland Tp. 7 and 8, R. 17 to 19 inclusive

Glenwood " 7 " 8, " 20 to 22 "

Whitehead " 9 " 10, " 20 to 22 "

Carnegie " 9 " 10, " 17 to 19 "

Elton " 11 " 12, " 17 to 19 "

Daly " 11 " 12, " 20 to 22 "

The city of Brandon.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

ACTS UPON
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND THE BLOOD.

TREE SEEDS.

THE undersigned has brought with him, from Scotland, a quantity of Tree Seed, such as Holly, Holly, Sycamore, Laburnum, Pink and White Blossom Hawthorn, Kewda Tree, French Alder, Birch, Scotch Fir and Lilia. They are all of the hardest species, and are certain to do well in this country, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are cheap and ornamental. Packages containing 25 seeds, embroiling some full particulars, will be sent to any address for \$1, with ample instructions as to planting. Orders can be left at the "Brandon Mail" Office.
R. A. GILKIN, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

ROCKFORD WATCH,

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for

W. MILLICHAFF'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all

REPAIRING,

And satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

COAL

AND

WOOD.

MR. FRANK WOODWORTH

Agent for the Saskatchewan Coal and Mining Company,

Has gone into Partnership with the N. W. Fuel Company, Brandon.

The Company have just received an immense quantity of

All Kinds of COAL,

And are now prepared to deliver

Stove, Nut, Blacksmiths' and Western Soft Coal, at Lowest Figures.

A Large Quantity of Good Dry

TAMARACK WOOD

On hand, for Sale, in Single Cords or Car Lots.

No Orders Filled unless prepaid.

Office and Yard—Pacific Ave, East of C. P. R. Freight Sheds.

JAMES HAY,

Manager of Yard.

N.W. FUEL COMPANY

BRANDON.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

Prod. H. Henson, Frank Woodworth, Brandon, Nov. 7, 1888.

D. SCOTT & SON.

FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

and a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

D. SCOTT & SON,

Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave.
BRANDON.

DAVIE REESOR'S

That's "THE PLACE."

Does Your Watch stop? TAKE IT TO



Watch Repairing A SPECIALTY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES & JET GOODS. Now in Stock and being Continually added. Just in another

Daisy Lot 18 K. Solid Gold Rings.

REMEMBER THE PLACE. CALL EARLY AND CALL OFTEN.

D. A. REESOR,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

MUNRO & WARWICK.

Tinware, Stoves

OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

ROYAL AND COAL COOK.

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSER AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET

MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

A. HARRIS, SON & CO.,

LIMITED.

Three Cars Sleighs,

All new Stock, just in. Prices to suit times.

See our new **SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER,**

Sample on hand.

THE "LITTLE BRANTFORD,"

OUR NEW TWO HORSE BINDER,

Met with great success in Ontario, 1883. Sample will arrive soon

FARMERS SEE IT!

Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

H. NICHOL,

Manager.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE FARMERS GRIEVANCES.

In brief, the causes of the present discontent among the farmers are as follows: They look across the boundary and they see an American neighbor using a self-binder that cost \$90 less than a similar one costs here, and so, on of other implements. They see him using lumber that costs \$10 less than lumber here, and they see him getting from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more for his wheat. These considerations to a young farmer amount to considerable, and where the Federal Government can do anything to place our farmers on a footing with the Americans, they should not object to interpose their mediating powers. For the Manitoban farmer to think this difference is all clear profit to his American cousin, is so much nonsense, pure and simple. On account of the excessively high duties in the States on teas, imported clothing and other necessities, living in these directions, is much more expensive across the lines than in Manitoba; the Manitoban should not forget this.

It is estimated that there are one and a half millions of bushels of wheat in Manitoba this year for export, and supposing it had an average carriage by the C. P. R. say from Carberry to St. Vincent, 175 miles—with present rates since the one-third reduction, the entire earnings of the C. P. R. would be, from that point \$150,000. As the charges on the St. Paul road, that which carries the Dakota crops, are in comparison, as 1 to 2, it is but a simple calculation to show the St. Paul road, if extended here, would charge for the entire removal just 75,000 dollars, leaving the C. P. R. an aggregate overcharge of \$80,000 dollars. Now, the contract with the Syndicate is that the Government is to reduce its tariff when the earnings on capital exceed 10 percent, and if this rate on wheat with other traffic earns no more than that, the Government is powerless to effect a reduction. What the Government could do, however, is to make that \$80,000 dollars good to the C. P. R. in some other direction, and especially in this year of bad crops, to place the Manitoba farmer on a par with his neighbors. We feel assured that if the facts were properly represented to the House, on the opening of Parliament, there are not ten representatives who would raise a single objection. This is one step the Federal authorities could take to remove the disabilities of Manitoba farmers. We might say in this connection, that if the C. P. R. would only take hold of the Saskatchewan and other coal carriage, cordwood traffic, and they ought to in their own interest as well as in that of the public, it would not be necessary for them to charge the rates they are charging on wheat and general merchandise, to earn more money than they are earning. The Federal Government ought to look into this.

According to the report of the superintendent of schools for this province, the receipts from Government of school monies, by the average rural school district do not exceed 75 dollars, and this leaves such districts to keep school half the year, to tax the average industrious settler who has made improvements, about 25 dollars annually. Now, this is a genuine hardship, and the Government could readily remove it. If instead of holding the school lands of the Province, for no one knows the purpose, the Government would sell sufficient of the most valuable sections to raise a fund, whose interest would give annually say from 250 to 350 dollars to the schools, the farmers would not feel the duties they might pay on implements, two or three times in a lifetime. A small slice from the receipts of the public lands annually, would meet the C. P. R. and a reasonable disposal of the school lands, the legitimate endow-

ment of the Province, would heal the discontent created by high duties, and in this way the two foremost grievances of the people would be removed without costing the rest of the Dominion a single farthing.

We fully justify the Dominion Government in withdrawing the mill belt from settlement when they did, as it effectually stopped a town lot speculation that would otherwise have resulted in a serious detriment to the country; but that was no apology for the withdrawal of the whole southern belt from homesteading, when it was withdrawn. The latter was a mistake and their recent order in council is a proof of it. If the Government would now only be more exacting from homesteaders, or impose stated improvements as a condition of settlement, it would greatly relieve the bona fide settler of the expenses of municipal Government. The faster the lands are improved, the sooner will the taxation necessary to improve the municipalities become equalized or distributed over the whole area; and this is what the requirements of the country loudly call for. Let the farmers in their resolutions demand this instead of Radicalism, and it will be better show their good sense.

But while the farmers are dealing with the short-comings of the Federal Government, they should not lose sight of the reforms required of the Local Administration. There is for instance, no reason why municipalities should not be empowered to sell non-resident lands for taxes, when they are in arrears for one year. When municipal councils are unable to realize from these lands for two or three years, they are unable to strike a municipal rate with any degree of certainty, and, as a consequence, are either crippled in their operations, or forced to borrow money at high rates of interest. If, for instance, those lands, when unproductive at say this season of the year, were placed in the hands of the sheriffs, as we recommended in a recent issue, to realize upon them within the next seven or eight months, the one levy would enable all municipalities to carry out their legitimate business without interference or interruption. It is said that the reason the Province does not possess such legislation is because the House has too many representatives who are interested in such lands themselves and who for selfish purposes, banish all such beneficial measures. But even this could be cured by selecting as representatives honest, disinterested men instead of the customary land grabber. The ratepayers have not the Government but themselves to blame for all such impediments in the way of their progress.

A wild land tax imposed by the Local Legislature would relieve the industrious settler of many of his hardships. If, for instance, the Legislature classified all unoccupied lands into four classes, according to locality, quality, etc., and placed specific valuations upon them according to class, and left the principle of assessment, as at present, the taxes arising from the joint valuation would greatly assist the industrious pioneer and bring the speculator to his proper senses. To illustrate. If the Government's measure valued these four classes of land at \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1 per acre respectively, and if the assessor valued in addition as at present. All wild land would be taxed at a valuation of from \$7 to \$10, and the collections from it and the other classes would greatly relieve the distress of the settler struggling against odds. In short it would force the speculator either to sell or bring his land under cultivation—the very thing the country clamors for. It should always follow that as improvements were made, the Government's specific valuation should decline, which would prevent the possibility of hardship under such a measure. There might be difficulty in getting such a measure through

the Legislature because of the opposition of interested parties, but as we have elsewhere remarked, the people have all the remedies necessary in their own hands—the selection of proper representatives.

It is time, too, for the Government to make a change in the grading of officials' salaries and release the public of the expenses connected therewith. Why, for instance, should the municipalities be asked to pay for the maintenance of Registry offices, when the Government, besides the Registrars, are the only parties who derive any share of the profits accruing from them. The municipalities are asked to bear all the expenses of rents, supplies, etc., and the Government pockets the percentages. There are some who would, to relieve the municipalities suggest the advance of registration fees, so as to make those alone who have business at the registry offices, bear the burden; but while this idea might be objectionable for certain reasons, there are others to which no exception can be taken. The Government should be asked to procure all supplies and meet all the expenses, and receive at present all the incomes. The entire fees might, in turn, be left to the Registrar, whose office the gross earnings were less than \$1,000 a year. Those offices that paid \$1,000 and upwards, but less than \$1,500, might pay say 10 per cent. to the Government, and those that earned more a greater percentage, but no registrar to net more than \$2,000 a year over all expenses, assistants' salaries, etc. It is said, for instance, that Capt. Kennedy has pocketed no less than \$20,000 out of his office during the last three years, and the public can see no reason for that, while they are taxed for the rent and running expenses of those offices. When the farmers are at the business not a portion but all their grievances should be thoroughly considered, and a proper start should be made to rectify as many wrongs as possible, while they are at it. We hope to render them material assistance from week to week.

COMMENCING with the 1st of January next, the Government is going to open the lands south of the C. P. R. for homesteads and pre-emptions, without any advance in the price of pre-emptions. At the same time the even numbered sections along both sides of the C. P. R. are to be thrown open to settlement under the terms respecting residence specified in the Dominion Lands Act. It was a mistake of the Government to have withdrawn the belt, but the late order must give an impetus to settlement such as has never before been experienced in the country.

THE PORTAGE GRIT PRINT SAYS:—

The Brandon Mail, anxious to parade its knowledge of municipal law, criticizes the Liberal for saying that Warden Forrie would doubtless be elected by acclamation for 1884. The editor here shows that ignorance of Portage matters that characterized him while here. What we said was perfectly correct. The council have decided not to be governed by the new act, but to elect their Warden and Councilors as formerly. We would advise the Mail to utilize its prodigious fund of knowledge for the benefit of Brandonites.

It appears there is a little ambiguity in the new Act as regards the Portage county, and the ratepayers are going to elect their council as formerly, and trust to Parliament afterward to legalize their action, and of course, it is ignorance on our part not to have been aware of this. As a matter of fact the editor of the Mail was ignorant, while editing a paper in the Portage; in fact the only way to show intelligence is to change your politics for the sake of the profits that arise out of the publication of a country Grit paper. On this account we give the Liberal credit for an amount of knowledge and acumen that is possessed by but few other publishers in the Province. Perhaps in this connection, the Liberal with all its prescience, can tell us how it is now going to defend Premier Mowat in submitting the boundary dispute to the Privy Council, when it and the Ontario hero a few months ago said the only course

open was to fight Sir John into accepting the Hinck's award.

When the Dominion Government was selling 1,486,939 acres of land to Colonization Companies the Grit press wrought many changes upon the hardships the undertaking would impose upon the country. The cry was that it would build up a landed aristocracy without encouraging any settlement in the country. But what are the results. Already the companies since the first of May last have settled upwards of 4,000 people upon the 2,973,878 acres allotted them, or an average of one on every section. This leaves their tracts nearly as well settled in six months time as the average belt outside of Manitoba, open for homesteading. In this enterprise the companies have spent over one million dollars in immigration expenses and improvements on properties, and are making preparations for renewed exertions next season. It is immaterial to the country how settlers are brought to the Northwest so long as they are an industrious class, and located with sufficient resources to go on with improvements and develop their properties. It is thought the companies will secure three times as many settlers next year as they have secured this season, and if they only do as well for the new comers as they have done for those already located, the Grit press will yet be forced to admit Colonization Companies are "blessings in disguise."

THE success of the pet print, as a prophetic show by the verification of its prophecies in Saturday's issue. With that cowardly cunning characteristic of the little ichneumon, it reserves the heart of its spleen against certain candidates for municipal honors until the last day, when there would be no time to dispute its slanders before polling, and then it gives them fully to the breeze. It has all along been maligning and misrepresenting Mr. Daly, but its belches of Saturday are the most venomous and excited of them all. Now, why did the oracle not come out with the bridge business before? It knew full well its charge was pure fabrication, but it is certain yet to come home to roost. Again Mr. Lee "ought to be soundly defeated," because he is a politician. Well, he is one, and because he is a respectable one the people placed him at the head of the poll, and because the attack of the Sun was steeped in contempt, it was repudiated by the sensible men of both parties. The friends of the Sun, with the public generally, have come, from the result, to one decided conclusion—that for any candidate, for any position within the reach of the print, to secure election he has only to purchase the opposition of the sheet no matter whether the price may be five pence or five pounds.

We do not know whether or not it is the intention of the Grits to make Mr. C. Stewart, of Brandon Hills, the first governor of Manitoba when they separate it from confederation and create it a territory of the United States; but it would seem he has a design that way from the way he discusses the B. N. A. Act in the Sun. He has evidently read that clause of it which defines the general powers of Local Legislatures, but he has forgotten to read that section that refers to an interference with the interests of the Parliament of Canada. We will be prepared to discuss this question with Mr. Stewart when he shows how a province can assume Federal powers and confer with the United States as to the crossing of the 49th parallel by a railway, as an international question. Supposing Manitoba had a railway as a province to the boundary, it would have to assume Dominion authority to confer with the U.S. Government as to crossing and the "monopoly" we hear so much about, could not, of course, be broken without a crossing, consequently Manitoba can do nothing towards breaking up the monopoly without being clothed with Federal

powers. As a matter of fact, there is no province of Canada that has yet chartered a railway to cross its southern boundary, and why Manitoba should do it is more than we, at least can understand; we ask for a little light on this subject. Mr. Stewart further quotes from the "Law Journal" of England what he considers authority for saying the Parliament of Canada can cancel the C.P.R. contract without the consent of the latter. This is not the case, but even if it were it is no evidence that the Grits of Manitoba constitute the Parliament of Canada, or that they are clothed with the same authority.

PROVINCIAL.

Letters patent, authorizing the incorporation of Neepawa as a town, have been issued.

By an order, the holding of quarterly sessions of the county court at Nelson and Pilot Mound have been authorized.

Mr. T. H. Aikman, inspector of homesteads for the Dominion Government, is in Winnipeg. He reports that during the past several months he has cancelled 300 entries in southern Manitoba. The homesteads cancelled, were taken up principally by clerks living in Winnipeg, Brandon and Emerson, and who failed to perform the settlement duties.

Mr. McDiarmid, of the Lady Cart Colony, south of Wapella, on the Canadian Pacific Railway was, returned on Saturday night last from his trip to the South country having been delegated by Lady Cart to make an inspection and report on its advantages for immigration. His report will be favorable, the only drawback being lack of railway privileges. This he claims will be overcome in the course of another year. He says there will be quite a number of his fellow countrymen come out next spring, and he will advise them to start early in April, that they may get in a crop the same year. Those that came out last spring are in the best of spirits.

Mr. Thos. Marks, of Port Arthur, is in town, registered at the Queens. In conversation with the writer he said that he left Sarnia two days ago. Just before starting from that place he talked with the crew of the steam barge "Enterprise," wrecked while on her way from Sarnia to Port Arthur with a general cargo. The disaster occurred on Green Island, six miles east of Missisquoi straits, and about 70 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, during a storm and thick fog. Messrs. Conway and McLennan, and Dohney and Ryan were the principal owners of the cargo which was valued at about 40,000 dollars.—Times.

Mr. Robt. Ganne, Forest Inspector, arrived in the city yesterday after inspecting the timber in the Shoal Lake and Birtle districts. He says there are eleven saw mills between Menedasse and Birtle, which receive their supply of logs from the Ring and Birtle mountains. As a natural consequence of the construction of these mills the settlers will be able to get their supply of lumber at a convenient distance from their homesteads, and at reasonable prices. The timber in the mountains is principally composed of spruce and poplar of good quality the quantity being sufficient for the wants of the western county for years hence. Mr. Ganne left for the west again this morning.

The Superintendent of Education Mr. J. B. Somerset, has published "A Manual of School Law," embracing the statutory law, with amendments of 1883, the Normal School Act, and the revised regulations of the Protestant section of the Board of Education for the Province of Manitoba, including the new programmes of study for cities and towns, and for the rural schools of the Province. The first part of the work contains "An Act to Establish a System of Public Schools in the Province of Manitoba" assented to 25th May, 1881. It also contains "An Act to amend the Manitoba School Act," assented to 7th July, 1883, giving the sections repealing or amending those of the former act. The remainder of the pamphlet includes the "Regulations of the Protestant Section of the Board of Education," respecting school districts, school sites, building and furniture, teachers' certificates, duties of teachers, the school year, text books, apparatus, census returns, duties of inspectors, normal school departments, also the programme of studies for the various standards of schools in cities and towns, the course of studies for the collegiate department, and the programme for Protestant rural schools.

Twenty-eight prisoners languish in the provincial jail at present.

MARKET REPORTS.

A Guide for Producers and Consumers.

Wholesale and Retail.

During the past week wheat has been coming in freely. The quality is good and buyers are bidding 80 cents, and farmers are satisfied. Good oats are plentiful at 28 to 30 cents. Barley has not yet commenced to come in. The demand for flour is being supplied by the local mills. No new flour has been imported yet.

GRAIN MARKET.

Oats per bushel	18 to 45
Wheat, No. 1, per bushel	68
Wheat, No. 2, " "	56 to 45
Barley, " "	22 to 35
Flour, " "	80

FLOUR.

Patent Flour	\$8.00 to \$9.00
Superior Flour	2.75 to 3.00
Common Flour	3.00 to 3.25
Medium Flour	3.00 to 3.25
Coarse Flour	7.50 to 8.00
do per lb.	05 to 08
do per lb. (retail)	05 to 08

Red, live weight, per 100 lbs.	5.00
Red, dressed, per 100 lbs.	08 to 10
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OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY.

For the week ending December 8, 1883
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.216 in.
Lowest.....29.688
Mean.....29.933

TEMPERATURE.

High-st.....33.0
Lowest.....(below zero) 6.4
Mean.....13.5

WIND.

Great-st velocity.....21.0 miles per hour
Least.....1.2
Mean.....7.8

PHENOMENA.

Three lunar coronas, one lunar halo.

REMARKS.

The week has been characterized by very fine, bright, clear weather, a great increase in the temperature, and an equable barometric pressure.

W. G. KNIGHT.

XMAS GREETING.

WHAT IS IT?

THAT I WILL SELL YOU

CHOICE GROCERIES, FRUITS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.

Prices on all Goods away down

LARGE STOCK. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Come with the Crowd to

T. W. KIRKPATRICK,

SIXTH STREET,

Next door to Parrish's Elevator

S. PARRISH & SON,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SEED, GRAIN,

FIVE WHEAT,

OATS, BARLEY.

AND

Oatmeal.

SALT

Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

FLOUR

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

For the week ending December 8, 1883
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.216 in.
Lowest.....29.688
Mean.....29.933

High-st.....33.0
Lowest.....(below zero) 6.4
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Oatmeal.

SALT

Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

FLOUR

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have removed to our magnificent New Store, in

MASONIC BLOCK

And show an immense stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

WE WILL SHOW ABOUT

\$2,000 WORTH

OF

Blankets, Underclothing, Caps, Furs & Woollens,

At far less than regular prices, being the PICK of the

QUIGLEY STOCK.

We invite an inspection of our Mammoth Stock

FRASER BROS.,

MASONIC BLOCK,

BRANDON.

FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG.

Lowest Prices in the Northwest.

TERMS CASH.

JOHN W. RIGBY & CO.,

CORNER

ROSSER AVENUE and 8th STREET,

Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Mattresses, Springs
of all kinds, Cupboards, Cradles, &c., &c., Parlor and Bedroom Sets in
great variety, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., always in stock.

GENUINE VALUE

GUARANTEED IN ALL GOODS SOLD.

COME AND SEE US.

FURNITURE.

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW

INTEND TO CLEAR OUT

All Winter Goods in Two Weeks IF POSSIBLE.

Robes, Fur Coats, Astrican Jackets, and all Ladies' and Gents'
Winter Goods will be sold regardless of cost.

50 OVERCOATS,

at about 60 cents on the \$.

Girls', Boys', Ladies' and Gents' Caps, at any price you like.
All other Goods sold very low.

COME AND SECURE YOUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Respectfully yours,

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW

Near Rosser Avenue.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday evening a fair attendance of citizens assembled in the city hall, pursuant to notices. When the Mayor opened the meeting he stated the object as represented by the citizens.

After it was formally opened, on motion the Mayor was called to the chair, and Dr Fleming appointed secretary.

The Mayor felt the interests of the farmers and citizens were identical, and sympathetic. When the one suffered the other suffered also. He referred to the resolutions passed at the farmers' meeting, and outlined the object sought to be attained by a convention.

Mr Christie would speak later on in the evening. Mr Cliffe contended the 19th inst. was too early for the assembling of delegates at Winnipeg. Most of the country people would not get the circulars mailed them sooner than that date.

Moved by J. A. Christie and Dr. Shaw, that this meeting approve of the resolutions adopted at the recent farmers' convention, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with the spirit of the same.

A. L. Sifton supported the motion. The farmers had grievances. The city of Brandon had to depend upon the agricultural resources of the country and their development had to do with the growth of the city. The duties on implements and the charges on the shipment of grain made farming unprofitable. The farmers of Ontario had competition among manufacturers, we were without it. The whole dependence of the farmer depended on the success made by the use of implements. The R.R. monopoly was another grievance. It is not necessary to refer to monopolies. He did not blame the C.P.R. for making the Government. It would be the making of Manitoba if we had another wilderness through the United States or the Hudson Bay.

Dr. Shaw said the object of the present meeting was to relieve the farmers. What has either Government done for this province? He repeated the several collections from the province and payments thereto.

R. Sheppard did not attend the farmers' meeting the other day. It did not amount to much. There was no politics in this. There was no Conservative who would join in this city. The tariff built up the manufacturers in the United States, and the tariff was building up Canada in the same way. He did not think there ought to be a duty on lumber. He enquired the prices of impier cuts at Evansville—they were as costly there as here. When he came to Brandon he found Molins plows cost \$25 against the prices in Minnesota. He could get goods here as cheap as in the United States. If the Grit policy were carried out, manufacturing in Canada would be choked out, and the Americans then would have a full field. A population of 125,000 was trying to control a population of 4,000,000.

Mr. Duncan said it would be useless to speak if we had not grievances. We want justice and nothing more. A tariff to Manitoba was prejudicial—we would be better to be annexed to the United States. We should not submit to arbitrary rates. If we could not get justice let our blood tell. We should study our grievances fairly and make them tell at Ottawa. Let the farmers put a value on their grain, secure capital from the banks, and carry out their shipments themselves.

S. S. Phillips said the farmers should co-operate, discuss local matters and lay full claims before the Government. Politics would do more harm than good. Clifford Sifton said the farmers should have expressed their views at the late meeting as the citizens of Brandon should control this meeting was the first time in the history of the provinces when such a movement was made, we should strike free from party on either side. The citizens of the country were agreed to effect reforms in provincial matters. The price of wheat was determined by the British markets less the charge for transportation. This was exhibited in the case of Manitoba. We could not have competition in the present order of things. We should not be hampered with any policy that bore unduly on Manitoba. We could buy implements 25 per cent. cheaper in the United States. The settlers in the United States got railways wherever they wanted them.

Mr. Cliffe, of the MAIL, stated his objection to certain extreme statements made, and the undesirability of making demands, it was not in the power of the Government to grant. He suggested moderation but demands, with a full decision of purpose.

Gen. Purvis said we should appeal to the Privy Council for redress. The Dominion Government had made some concessions in lands, but more were looked for. Even if we had control of our lands, we should have a removal of American duties before we could get our rights. Let us annex to the States if we could not get our rights. He expressed a doubt as to the right of the Government to disallow the R.R. Charters they had disallowed. He was pleased to see the people were becoming so much alive to their own interests.

J. A. Johnston said the movement was advancing with great rapidity. Mr. Cliffe spoke eloquently and well, but he appeared to have fears; his better judgment always cropped out. The Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk would be in. We should not talk of guns and pistols, but should exert our best interests to secure our rights in a constitutional way. He did not hear the voices of the Grits at Ottawa in the interests of the people. He could understand J. A. Christie. Between duties and freights the people of Manitoba were harshly dealt with. The freights and expenses left the people nothing. It was not the fact the Government owned the country because we had not the patents to our lands. Our representatives were not doing their duty, and we should take the matter up ourselves.

Mr. Elliott came here with good feelings. The object was to throw light on the troubled waters.

A. L. Sifton said the meeting Mr. James Sheppard gave some sensible views on the operation of the tariff, from a national stand-point, but as the meeting was breaking up, he got but a very indifferent hearing.

Mr. Christie could not see why Manitoba should not have what roads it required, the same as the other provinces. The present freight and custom rates were extortionate and should be removed.

It was then moved by C. Cliffe, seconded by J. A. Johnston, that in the opinion of this meeting, the present movement of the people of Manitoba, to secure a redress of well understood grievances, is highly commendable, and that we pledge our co-operation with it, to secure all rights properly due this province as a member of the confederation, that can be secured in a legal and constitutional manner. Carried.

Moved by Clifford Sifton, seconded by John Russell, that a deputation consisting of the Mayor of the city, Messrs. J. A. Christie, J. A. Johnston, Daly, Stuart, Doctors Fleming and Shaw and the mover and seconder, be requested to attend the forthcoming convention to be held at Winnipeg, and there represent the views of the citizens of Brandon. Carried.

FOREIGN.

The outlook for the malt trade, 1884, is decidedly gloomy.

Mr. J. H. Remohr was killed while cutting wood near Edgar Station.

It is announced that the London-derry Iron and Steel Company are in difficulties.

An official announcement by Le Canadien says that Mr. Mosseau will not resign.

There is great destitution among the Irish Roman Catholic immigrant families at Hamilton.

It has been decided to make the celebration of the U. E. Loyalists a provincial affair.

The statement that a hundred persons had died in a year in Walkerton, from typhoid fever is emphatically denied.

Andrew Moffatt, aged 93, of Woumbino, North Dorchester, received a kick from a horse on Wednesday and has since died.

The British schooner, Royal Star, drove ashore on Gooseberry Island, Placentia Bay, on Tuesday. All hands, six in all, were lost.

An emigrant named Hawdon, from Wolverhampton, England, had his legs cut off in the Grand Trunk yard at Brockville on Wednesday.

The murdered Detroit policeman had several brothers and sisters in Canada, one of the latter being Mrs. Charles Woodruff of London.

The Loyal Orange Association give notice in the Gazette of intention to apply to Parliament next session for an Act of Incorporation.

A young man named Martin Doran, of Archeville, rescued two young ladies named Gingras, from drowning, who were skating upon the Rideau River.

Five speckled trout, between three and four inches long, fell from the clouds in a shower of rain at Port Hope. Capt. Robbins has them in a glass vessel for the inspection of the curious.

THEY HAVE COME.

WE MEAN THOSE

BUFFALO & COON COATS, Cheap!

Men's Heavy Ulster Over Coats, Cheap!

BOYS' OVERCOATS, a Big Stock, from \$3 up

Men's Persian, Lamb. and Beaver Caps,

Men's and Boy's Astrican Caps, Cheap

BUFFALO & BUCK MITTS & GAUNTLETS.

Fine Kid Gloves and Mitts.

New Hats. New Caps. New Ties.

UNDER CLOTHING in all varieties.

Boy's Under Clothing and Girls' Combination Suits.

WOOL SCARFS, Large, Small, Thick & Warm.

Call and See us.

Close Prices.

GOOD GOODS!

QUICK SALES!

SCOTT & PAISLEY.

Brandon, Nov. 6, 1883.

G. N. GILCHRIST,

Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

as shown in the North-west.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

G. N. GILCHRIST.

WONDERFUL
BARCAINS

GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS

Crockery and Glassware.

—AT THE—

NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.

The Leading House for Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING FRESH

And away down Below anything offered elsewhere.

MANITOIA CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

AND FRESH EGGS IN STOCK.

At Lowest Prices.

A Pleasure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. Highest Cash or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Rutter, and also all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come direct to the

NEW CHEAP STORE. MILLER SELLS CHEAP

MILLER FOR 2000 YEARS.

Money! Money! Money!

SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LEND

Farm and City Property

Straight Loans. Interest rarely, no advance, at lowest current rate. Special privilege given for the payment of Loans. Loans on thorough with security. All business strictly confidential. Applications by Mail will receive prompt attention.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life Insurance and all kinds of Insurance in first-class Companies.

Apply to C. WISSER,

Agent and Valuer.

Office at Brandon House.

P.S.—I have also leased the Hotel. Desires to sell or lease. House, Furniture, Travelers, and everything else. Get a good Square Meal and a comfortable moderate charges. Give me a call.

C. WISSER.

LIVERY
FEED
AND SALE
STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.
BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RICES

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL ENOCH, Manager. W. H. GREEN, Prop.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RICES,
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Buggies, Cutters, &c.STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR
PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Corner Rosser Avenue

and Tenth St.

The Catering Department

of this hotel is second to none in the Province, and the bar is fully supplied with the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

The House is admirably furnished throughout, and transient guests and families will find every comfort.

In connection with the Hotel is a

FIRST-CLASS

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

where rigs can be obtained at

moderate prices.

IN THE HOUSE ARE

Billiard and Pool Tables

and the Proprietor will give his undivided attention to secure the comfort of his guests.

Robert J. Dickinson
Proprietor.

Traveller's Guide!

RAILROAD TIME TABLES!

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Trains leaving after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:	
Going West	Going East
Train No. 100, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.	Train No. 101, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 7:00 a.m.
Train No. 102, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 103, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 104, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 105, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 106, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 107, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 108, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 109, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 110, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 111, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 112, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 113, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 114, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 115, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 116, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 117, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 118, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 119, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.
Train No. 120, Leave Brandon, Arrive Winnipeg 1:00 p.m.	Train No. 121, Leave Winnipeg, Arrive Brandon 4:05 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

TOWN TOPICS

Asa now C. H. Munro enjoys the telephone.

Our friend Mr. Barnett is out for the Presidency of Cyprus.

The local turf Club meet at the Royal Hotel, Friday night.

Mr. C. G. Scott left on Thursday to spend a winter in On-tay-see.

Mr. Drew is erecting a new hotel nearly opposite the Ogilvie elevator.

The Corporation team is likely to do good service this winter in clearing the sidewalks of snow.

Mr. S. Hanna is contesting Whitehead with Mr. Pilling. "What is the matter with Hanna?"

John A. Brown, the grocer, is decorating his front premises with evergreens, an evidence the holidays are at hand.

Messrs. Whitehead & Whitehead make a new announcement in our advertising columns today. They offer bargains in winter goods at a clearing sale.

J. B. Hoven, of Cyprus, and our old friend, Geo. Sturgeon, of Stockholm, have been fined and ordered to pay fines. There will soon be more J.B.'s than delinquents in Manitoba.

Mr. Moxley had a drunken passenger on a train, who was thrown out of the train at the station. A bystander caught him, and he was taken to the station. The passenger, who was drunk, was thrown out of the train at the station. A bystander caught him, and he was taken to the station.

The employees at the Vauxhall works have got a young fellow, who is about six months old, which they are very much surprised to find. If they could only secure Tom Barnett's ass, which unfortunately was bought by Mr. McKenzie, of Brandon, the other day, for \$15, they could make a commencement on a menagerie on their own account.

Chief McMillan, and his company of three, returned from Plum Creek, on Friday night, with the remains of the unfortunate man Chapman. The flesh was, of course, all gone, but a handkerchief, a purse containing some \$4, his clothes, a watch, and some receipts for registered letters, were sufficient to identify all that remained, and the funeral took place next day.

A writer on our 12th street contemporary questions the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route, because of the doubt as to the straits remaining open long enough after harvest to ship the season's grain. As a matter of fact but a small quantity of the American grain reaches the English market the year it is harvested, it is held, as a rule, till the next spring. The same would be done if the northern outlet were opened. The grain would reach the bay in the fall, where it could be stored, insured, and loans from the banks effected on it if desired, and removed at early navigation, in short, as soon as the crop is at present. It is the great saving in freight by the northern outlet that the people should trouble themselves with at once.

There is a great amount of suffering among a large number of laborers, in consequence of the abrupt turn of events in the history of the South and Rocky Mountain Railroad. At the way the work was let, in short sections, and pay day assured at the end of a month, a great many men were employed, and considerable construction performed. As many of the laborers were foreigners, without means save what they hoped to earn on the work, and as yet no payments, several families have been drawn to the brink of starvation, one of whom, a Swede, visited the city on Thursday, hoping to be assisted to Winnipeg by the charity of our people. It is now quite apparent, at least, there was a deep laid scheme in connection with the undertaking "to raise the wind" for the company. It was to have a broad show of success made at the outset to enable the wire-pullers to sell out at a handsome profit, but a failure in that has opened the way for a large amount of disappointment and consequent suffering among the laborers. If the final result turns out what it appears it will, the schemers merit some rough handling.

A writer from the Leech settlement, about ten miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, sends the following to a contemporary: "An effort has been made to induce the Rapid City Central Railway to pass through this settlement. A deputation, headed by Mr. R. S. Garritt, waited upon some of the officials, but the result of the interview has not been made public. We sincerely trust the company will see the advantage of running their line through this, one of the finest stretches of country in the North-west. Not only would this settlement be tributary to the line, but also the richly wooded district Pleasant Plain. The extensive Pelly-Edmonton Colony, and the broad areas along Jumping Creek and Leech Creek, and also settlements further west. There is no doubt that if Fort Qu'Appelle rises up in her strength and joins with these different places, it will not be long before the sound of the steam engine will echo through our valley. The Municipality of Minota have offered a bonus of \$75,000. Let us form ourselves into a municipal organization and do likewise. Geographically separated from the C.P.R. by the almost impassable banks of the river, we must have some practical way of transportation for our surplus grain of next year.

J. B. Mcintosh is now Carberry's constable.

The recent bazaar netted the Methodist Ladies' Aid Society, \$420.

The Methodists of here hold a team-coming on Tuesday evening next.

Henry McMillan and Mr. Lang are candidates for the Keeweenaw of Riverside.

Mr. Fisher, of the C.P.R., was in the city Saturday "making enquiries."

The Masons promise a ball, the grandest of the grand, on St. John's Day, the 27th.

It is now a settled fact that voting at bazaars is not always an index of public feeling.

Constable Craig is limping around with a sprained ankle, and a —, well, we won't tell any more.

Mr. W. Matheson, late of the C.P.R. office here, has been appointed baggage master at Moose Jaw.

Mr. Hanbury is superintending the finish of the hose tower, the work being taken up by Mr. Wolfenden's hands.

22 FRANK ST. are now located in their new store. The apartment is one of the finest store-rooms in the country.

A well attended concert under the auspices of the St. Matthew's Guild was held at the Canham Hotel on Tuesday night.

Mr. Hellyar, who has been on a protracted eastern visit, returned on Monday, and has been busy ever since shaking hands.

Our 12th street neighbor is now advertising his big rooster for sale as old metal, it having no further use for the game bird.

Mr. J. F. Bucke had a comfortable run-away on Monday, and the result is a demoralized cutter, but fortunately nothing worse.

The Sun says Mr. A. W. Ross drummed up a bridge brigade to vote for Mr. Daly. Yes, he came alone and polled his solitary vote. So much for the print's veracity.

Mr. Venables had the misfortune to break a leg on Monday, his sleigh running over it. Mr. McDonald set the limb and the patient is doing well under the circumstances.

The print has found a huge lot of fraud in the recent elections. If it only has half the honesty it has wind, it will proceed at once to punish the offenders. That's the way to do the business.

The Sun has a report of the C.P.R. strike, from Winnipeg, by telegram from "Our own correspondent." You see it copied the report on the bulletin board in the passenger depot here, and that is how it got its telegram.

Mr. John White, M.P. for one of the Hastings, went west on Monday, and will return in about ten days. He is greatly taken up with the country, and its requirements. "It is certain in future to be one of the best friends of the House."

The Sun wants a copy of the Municipal Act. If there is any publication in existence that can give our neighbors any enlightenment, be it ever so little, for the sake of its friends we hope it will be able to secure that one.

POLICE COURT.

It appears that our Gribbon is not Gribbon but an American of considerable notoriety. The Chief of Police has now a letter in his possession from the sheriff of Grafton, Dakota, who says the name of Chief McMillan's guest is Byron C. Cooper—that he has served a term for horse stealing, getting his liberty in August last. On October the 1st he was arrested for rape and broke jail on the 6th of that month before his trial.

The sheriff will be here to see his friend in a few days, and it is probable he will extradite him.

On Tuesday night the Chief with a posse raided Edith Egerton's shebang across the river and arrested Edith, Jessie Lewis, Jessie Gray, Ed. Kelly, John Calgary, James Johnson, and James Swanson. Edith was fined \$4.60 dollars and the other women \$3.60 each. The latter two paid their bills and escaped, but Edith languishes until some of her admirers come to time. Kelly and Calgary were fined each \$6.60 dollars for being disorderly at the arrest, and the other two for being frequenters were taxed \$4.60 dollars each. For striking a policeman, Calgary was sent to do gaol scrubbing for a term of ten days.

BRANDON CITY SCHOOLS.

Honor List for November.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT,
E. S. POPHAM, Teacher.

Continued from last week.

STANDARD V.

Reading—First class honors—Beaton, Rita Boydell, Hume, Collins, E. Gooding, S. Knowlton.

Second class honors—B Walker, McNab, M Fleming, Powers, E. Clement, McKenzie, Trench, H. Walker, Forbes, Wheelock, Spelling—First class honors—E. Gooding, M. Fleming, Powers, Hume, McKenzie, Trench, Wheelock.

Second class honors—Rita Boydell, B Walker, McNab, Clement, Moffat, Collins, S. Knowlton.

Grammar—First class honors—B Walker, Hume, Collins.

Second class honors—E. Gooding, McNab, Davidson, Trench, S. Knowlton.

Geography—First class honors—Clement, Hume, Collins, B. Walker.

Second class honors—Davidson, B Walker, McKenzie, Moffat.

Arithmetic—First class honors—Leslie, Hume, Collins.

Second class honors—A Fleming, F Gooding, B Walker, Moffat, Powers, Trench, Clement, M Fleming.

Book-keeping—First class honors—Hume, E. Gooding.

Second class honors—E. Clement, Collins, McKenzie, Powers, S. Knowlton, B Walker.

McNab, Davidson, Trench.

Writing—First class honors—Hume, Powers, Clement, E. Gooding.

Second class honors—Rita Boydell, Calender, Clement, Moffat, Trench, McKenzie, Leslie, B Walker, M. Fleming, Collins.

STANDARD IV.

Miss Crooks, Teacher.

Marion McIndoe, Annie Rynolds, Eliza McNeil, Hattie Van Tassel, Clara Mitchell, Nettie White, Mary Knisley, John Matheson, Amy Davidson, Lena Johnston, Ethel Paisley.

STANDARD III.

Miss McDermid, Teacher.

Division I.—James Craig, Mabel Hooper, Tommy Burns, James Blackhall, Josie Bliss.

Division II.—Annie Roundell, Ella Lader, Lizzie Montgomerie, Eric White, Eliza Paisley, Warren Hicks.

Division III.—Jane Han in, Harry Moor, John Blackhall, Willie Hilliard.

STANDARD I.

Miss Lang, Teacher.

Division I.—Sam Maddas, Eddie White, Alex. Duncan, Martha Burns, James Fend, S. McGregor, Daniel Reid.

Division II.—Lillian Brock, Eddie Wastie, John Burns, Charlie Sloane, Carrie Wilson, George Thompson, Libbie French, Andrew Wilson, Alex. Matheson.

Division III.—Willie Rossley, Penelope Wilson, Maud Nisour, Lena Moffat, Oscar Kennedy, Maggie Scott.

Division IV.—Jeanie Claisen, James Moffat, Mabel Watt, George McKenzie, Samuel West, Ethel Bliss, Lizzie Snelling.

RAILWAY TROUBLES.

Over 300 men off duty.

Early on Tuesday word reached this city that the engineers, firemen etc., of the C.P.R. were on strike, and in a short time full particulars were at hand, on bulletins in the passenger station. It would require one page of a paper to give all the minutiae, but the particulars are briefly these.

In April, 1882, the wages of engineers, firemen etc., were advanced as per a schedule announced, a bonus of in some cases twelve dollars being given, but the men were told this was not a permanent arrangement. The rates were paid, however, up to the present, and about a week ago these men were notified that on account of the dullness of business the bonus would be reduced about one half. On the receipt of this information a delegation of engineers waited on Deputy Superintendent Egan, and announced their determination not to accept less than a scale of rates they presented to him, which was four dollars for engineers for a day's work of 100 miles, and 35 cents per hour overtime. Switch engineers to receive 110 dollars per month of twelve hours per day. Other particulars as to duties were prescribed.

Mr. Egan said that notwithstanding the decline in the cost of living, these rates were higher than the salaries with the full bonus mentioned above. He however would submit their offer to the general superintendent, Mr. Van Horne. On being told it would take 10 days to receive an answer, the delegation said they would give but twenty-four hours, and if that was not satisfactory, the company would have afterwards to deal with Mr. Arthur, an American president of the brotherhood, Egan replied that if they were thus curt, the answer would be the Company would decline any further negotiations with them more than paying them off. The Company would deal with the men themselves or with nobody. The delegation then withdrew, and Mr. Egan drew up a form of agreement for all to sign who wanted to go to work in terms of the reduction of half bonus, and all were notified, but instead of signing it all interested struck on Tuesday morning and a single train did not leave the city.

On Tuesday the engineers held a public meeting, and after that processions through the streets were the order. The company feel particularly hard at the turn of the meeting, as some men who are getting from 200 to 240 dollars per month were the loudest in their censure of the action of the authorities.

The men on the other hand contend one of their grievances is the refusal of the Company to carry out their promise of April 1882 as to the erection of cheap dwellings and other matters, and that they never consented to except even that offer.

To prevent the destruction of property, the Company have closed all the round houses and other industrial buildings along the line until order is restored, but notwithstanding this precaution, some injury to trains is already reported, and doubtless prosecutions will be the result. The express from the west Tuesday and that from the south the same day, with one form for Portage are the only arrivals at Winnipeg, and the only train that took departure was one to the south Wednesday, manned by chief of construction Reid in the

engineer, with Mr. Egan as fireman. It is computed the trouble throws 350 men out of employment, and at the time of writing, Wednesday evening, no one knows the turn events are likely to take, though it is hoped the Company will be able to employ enough hands to run the express service on Thursday.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS.

We give below the full returns of the civic elections. It is gratifying to know the contest was carried on throughout in the very best of good feeling, and so far as the Mayoralty is concerned, the friends of both candidates have the assurance, from the closeness of the vote, they each had their best man. Although there are a few good men out of the next council, some of whom such as Messrs. Fraser, Egan, Pilling, &c., declined nominations, we feel assured the new Aldermen one and all will endeavor to do their duty faithfully and well. It is very desirable at this stage of the city's progress, that rigid economy should be the watchword, and that no expenditures will be undertaken that do not bring with them solid returns to the people.

WARD No. 1.

For Mayor—Daly ... 14

Smart ... 17

For Aldermen—Winter ... 17

Clement Smith ... 28

Brock ... 18

Moor ... 19

Parrish ... 12

Arthur ... 18

Messrs Clement-Smith, Moor and Brock were declared elected Aldermen.

WARD No. 2.

For Mayor—Daly ... 68

Smart ... 82

For Aldermen—Lee ... 113

Sifton ... 112

Adams ... 102

Fleming ... 74

Kelly ... 77

Messrs Lee, Sifton and Adams declared elected.

WARD No. 3.

For Mayor—Daly ... 76

Smart ... 46

For Aldermen—Johnston ... 91

Hughes ... 110

Cameron ... 111

J. H. Hughes ... 79

Messrs. Johnston, E. Hughes and Cameron declared elected.

WARD No. 4.

For Mayor—Daly ... 12

Smart ... 4

Messrs Kavanagh, Durst and Lar-kin, Aldermen by acclamation.

RECAPITULATION.

WARD No. 1 DALY. SMART.

" " 2 68 82

" " 3 76 46

" " 4 12 4

Total.....170 149

Majority for Daly.....21

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF THE—MUNICIPALITY OF MALIS.

Gentlemen.—Having been requested, by a large number of the Municipality, to run for the office of Reeve at the coming election, I now place myself in your hands. If you select me as your representative I will, by every means in my power endeavour to promote your interests.

Very truly yours,
C. WHITEHEAD.

Municipal Elections.

MUNICIPALITY OF WHITEHEAD.

FOR REEVE 1884.

Charles Pilling, Esq.

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully requested in his favor.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY HALL, BRANDON,

ON MONDAY, the 17th day of DECEMBER next at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of

ELECTING A BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For the coming year, and to transact other important business.

THOS. LOCKHART, Sec. Treas.

To the Front.

The undersigned are to the front, as usual, with a Choice Selection of

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

B O O T S & S H O E S

In endless variety, of best makes, and at most reasonable prices.

Dry Goods

AND CLOTHING

FOR THE MILLION

Of choicest selection, and at the lowest prices.

GROCERIES,

In every line, fresh, and bought under the most favorable market.

A LARGER VARIETY OF

Nick-Nacks,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TIME.

Numerous in variety, and choice in design.

As we are going out of

Hardware

We offer the Balance of the Stock at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

CAMERON

AND CUMMING.

NEW BOOK STORE!

I beg to inform the Officers of Brandon, and the Country around, that I have opened a new

BOOK,

STATIONERY,

AND

FANCY GOODS

STORE,

IN THE

G. N. W. TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Where I am prepared to treat purchasers liberally.

The Stock embraces everything in the line of

STATIONERY.

School, Church, and Miscellaneous Books,

Law Blanks, &c., &c.

ALBUMS, PURSES.

And all kinds of Fancy Goods in Great Variety.

TOYS for the Little Ones.

WALL PAPERS & PAPER BLINDS.

In numerous designs.

And in fact everything kept in a well-stocked Store.

I am offering Bargains for Holiday Purchases.

Everything in Stock, and all at the lowest prices for Cash.

AMPLE TELEGRAPHING FACILITIES AS USUAL.

HENRY ROSS.

G. N. W. TELEGRAPH OFFICE

ROSSER AVE